

THE QUEEN IN HER CAPITAL

SPLENDID WELCOME TO LONDON.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM WINDSOR TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

HOW THE QUEEN LOOKED AS SHE PASSED THROUGH LIVING WALLS OF LOYAL AND CHEERING SUBJECTS—RECEPTIONS AT THE PALACE—LONDON A CARMINAL CITY.

London, June 21.—King Carnivals reigns in the Queen's Capital. Old London is in masquerade disguise, and is unrecognizable except at points where stately architecture, like that of the houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, defies with its noble sobriety the decorator's wiles. Through narrow streets, barricaded and stilled for to-morrow's bewildering pageant, rushes day and night a swollen torrent of sightseers. Business has been at a standstill for several days, and traffic in all the leading thoroughfares is blocked for hours at a time. Regulars and Volunteers have been marching in to their camping grounds all day, and with reinforcements received during the night and early this morning there will be a temporary garrison of fifty thousand for parading and lining the streets. Side shows are innumerable, and the blare of trumpets and rattle of drums can be heard at every turn.

These Jubilee scenes are heartily enjoyed by the vastest holiday assemblage ever known. It is the eve of a splendid fête of Imperialism which can hardly fail to light up the English imagination with a new glow of patriotic pride.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen arrived at Paddington Station from Windsor at 12:30, having travelled by the new royal train. All the principal directors and officials were in one of the carriages, but apparently not as hostages to insure her safety. Supported by her Irish servant she passed through parterres of flowers to her carriage with Empress Frederick, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Halting at the platform outside the station to receive an address from parochial officials, her carriage passed on through Paddington to Hyde Park under an escort of Life Guards, the streets being lined with a regiment of Volunteers and walled all the way by dense masses of spectators. In Hyde Park there were double lines of carriages and a vast assemblage of sightseers, and Constitution Hill was thronged to the gates of the palace.

The Queen seemed old and infirm, but looked gracious and happy, and showed signs of unusual animation, bowing and smiling constantly. The Jubilee excitement is a tonic that brings freshness and color to her face. The spectators, who had been standing for hours waiting wearily for the arrival of the royal carriage, received her with splendid warmth and enthusiasm. It was a characteristic English welcome to royalty. Every one at first remained silent, apparently intent upon feasting his eyes with a glimpse of his gracious sovereign, which could be remembered, and then gave voice to his emotions in hearty cheering as the carriage rolled by. Only one interpretation could be put upon the demonstration—the sovereign was loved, honored and revered. One needs to witness a scene like this in order to understand how deep are the undertones of English loyalty, and what potency there is in the Queen's hold upon the hearts of her subjects.

RECEPTIONS AT THE PALACE.

After alighting at Buckingham Palace and having luncheon in her own apartments, the Queen held a series of receptions in Bow Drawing-room. Royal guests in brilliant cavalry or naval uniforms arrived first, and were entertained at luncheon in the supper-room adjoining the ballroom. There was no reigning monarch present among the guests, but Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is here presumptive to a great throne, and there were in the gathering the Crown Princes of Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Montenegro, Slav, and also the heirs to many thrones of petty German principalities. There were princes from Belgium, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Portugal, Sweden, Persia, Japan, Egypt and many other courts. One of the most interesting figures was Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who is described by fanatical champions of the principle of a hereditary monarchy as a true Stuart, who should be on the English throne. Later the Queen received the Indian princes, who were presented by Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.

Of fifty Governments officially represented at the Jubilee, about one-half sent princes, and the remainder special envoys distinguished for service in civil or military life. Those who had not been presented in the royal circle were next received on introduction by Lord Salisbury. Among them were the Special Ambassadors and Envoys from the United States, France, Switzerland, China, Korea, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and thirteen Spanish-American countries. It was at this reception that President McKinley's letter was handed to the Queen. All the Special Ambassadors had luncheon in the supper-room of the palace with the royal guests. Their suites had been entertained in a great marquee called the Garden Vestibule. The Queen's Master of Ceremonies was in charge of all these receptions, which were attended in levée dress.

THE STATE BANQUET.

At 8:45 all the royal guests and the representatives of foreign States with the rank of Ambassador went to the State banquet in the palace. After 10 o'clock there was a reception in the ballroom, at which the Colonial Premiers were presented by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Indian princes and special envoys and other representative guests were welcomed by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. All the great functionaries of the Queen's Household were present, and Yeomen of the Guard, with their befeathered hats and quaint costumes, were on duty in the grand hall.

Immense crowd of sightseers flanked the approaches to the gates of the palace to watch the arrival and departure of the guests, both afternoon and evening.

SEATS GOING BEGGING.

RAPACIOUS SPECULATORS AND OMNIBUS COMPANIES RECEIVE A SETBACK.

London, June 21.—In spite of the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession tomorrow are almost going begging. Many of the city syndicates to-day are distributing seats gratis among their disappointed shareholders.

The majority of the omnibus companies, which yesterday trebled the amount of their fares, has

GRAND STATE DINNER IN THE PALACE.

THE QUEEN ENTERTAINS NINETY OF HER MOST DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

London, June 21.—The Queen at 8:45 o'clock this evening entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests in the State supper-room at Buckingham Palace. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family, the royal guests, the Envoys of States with the rank of Ambassadors, and the great officers of the household, who were full court dress.

During the progress of the banquet music was discoursed by the band of the Royal Engineers. The suites of the Envoys and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance dined in the garden vestibule, the Yeomen of the Guard on duty in the grand hall and vestibule.

After the dinner the Queen proceeded from the grand salon to the ballroom to receive her guests, the Envoys and their suites, the Indian princes, the officers of the Imperial forces and the native Indian escorts, and the officers of the Queen's German regiment.

The Colonial Premiers with their wives were presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the suites of royal and other guests were presented severally by their chiefs. The great officers of State attended in full court dress.

Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Ogden Mills were presented by the Queen's special command.

RECIPIENTS OF JUBILEE HONORS.

MANY WHO EXPECTED THEM WILL BE DISAPPOINTED—CANADIANS REMEMBERED.

London, June 21.—The list of Jubilee honors is disappointing, as the names of many who expected them are omitted.

All the Colonial Premiers, W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author, have been made Privy Counsellors; the Prince of Wales is made Grand Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath; an earldom is conferred upon Baron Ekerton, of Tatton, and peerages are conferred upon the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Downe, Justice Lopes, the Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton and Sir John Burns.

The Mayors of Leeds and Sheffield are made Lord Mayors, and the Lord Mayor of London, George Foulke Phillips, is made a baronet. Bancroft, the actor, is knighted, and the Chief Justices of Manitoba, Montreal and Ontario, Messrs. Taylor, Taggart-Tait and Hager, are knighted.

Sir John Blundell Maple is made a baronet, and the same honor is conferred upon Sir William MacCormac, M. D., president of the Royal College of Surgeons; on James Pender, eldest son of the late Sir John Pender, Member of Parliament for the Middle Division of Northampton; on Dr. Samuel Wilks, president of the Royal College of Physicians and Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Wyke Baylis, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, and Professor William Crookes, vice-president of the Royal Society, are made Knights, and Sir Francis Henry Jeune, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed colonel of the Sixth Dragoons (Inniskillings), and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed colonel of the 1st Life Guards.

Louis Honore Fréchette, for his services to Canadian literature, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet.

The Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon William Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat.

The Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Governor G. A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario, C. Davies and Sanford Fleming.

Deputy Minister J. M. Courtney, Auditor-General J. H. Macdonald, and Deputy Postmaster-General J. H. Macdonald, have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been elevated to the peerage.

"The Times" and all the morning papers contain long telegrams from all the Colonies describing the enthusiasm in connection with the Jubilee. The editorials are all of a rather quiet satisfaction over the Jubilee honors, though the Liberal organs betray some measure of disappointment. Literature is practically ignored.

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THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LETTER DELIVERED TO THE QUEEN.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS RECEIVED BY HER MAJESTY IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, June 21.—The United States Special Ambassador to the Jubilee, Whitelaw Reid; General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the other members of the United States Special Embassy reached Buckingham Palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the Master of Ceremonies, and was conducted by one of the Queen's equerries to a marquee in the gardens, where luncheon was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden, but was escorted to the State supper-room, only his suite being entertained in the marquee. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

Those of the party who did not wander about the palace chatted for a while after luncheon in the smoking-room.

At 5:50 o'clock the Special Ambassadors stood in line and went singly to the audience-room, to which they were conducted by Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville, the Master of Ceremonies. The Bow Drawing-Room, in which they were received, was a large room heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the door.

The Queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and insignia of other orders. She sat in a gilded chair near the centre of the room, the Prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the Princess of Wales, and others of the royal family were near Her Majesty or scattered about the room.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Duke of Auerstadt and the Duke of Sotomayor, representing respectively France and Spain, preceded the United States Special Ambassador, Mr. Reid, who was third, and was followed by the Parol Envoy, Monsignor Sambucetti. All presented their letters with the lowest obeisance. The Queen took each letter, and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each Ambassador and the Parol Envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible. The following is the text of the personal letter to Queen Victoria which was delivered to her by Mr. Reid:

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

Great and Good Friend: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wishing for your people the preservation of peace, the maintenance of justice, and the advancement of science, arts and popular well-being. On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified upon important occasions.

It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honor and prosperity attend you and yours. You have been a ruler, may liberty flourish throughout your Empire under just and equal laws, and your Government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it. And I pray God to have Your Majesty in His holy keeping. Your good friend,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President: JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

Done at Washington this 28th day of May, A. D. 1897.

The Queen expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley and to "the great Nation of our kinsman." After Mr. Reid had retired he strolled about the palace a little and went home at 4:15 o'clock.

Queen Victoria looked very well, indeed, and seemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the foreign representatives with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED.

In addition to the United States Special Embassy, the foreign representatives presented included General Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, representing France, and two French Generals of Division, one of them specially representing President Faure; M. Crozier, Chief of the Protocol, and a brilliant staff of French officers; Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, and a staff of eight general officers, representing the Emperor of Germany; Duke Albert of Württemberg, Prince Rupert of Saxony, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand-dukes and Grand-duchesses of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Langenscheidt, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, representing the integral portions of the German Empire. Russia was represented by their Imperial Highnesses the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess of Oldenburg, Prince Ferdinand and large suites. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, represented the Austro-Hungarian Empire, accompanied by a number of princes. Italy sent to represent her Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway were represented by Prince Eugene, Marquis of Söderström, and his wife, Princess of Söderström. Bulgaria was represented by the Princess and her suite, Rumania by the Prince and Princess, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Rumania. The Duke of Oporto, brother of King Charles, represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Spain. M. Baur, formerly French Minister of the Republic, represented Switzerland. Egypt was represented by the Khedive's brother, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by her Grand Master of Ceremonies, Munir Pasha, and Persia was represented by Emir Khan. Holland was represented by Counts Von Lynden and Blyland, and Luxembourg by its hereditary Grand-duke, Crown Prince Adolph of Belgium. Japan was represented by His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito. Korea was represented by His Excellency Min Yong Hwan and a large suite, and China by nineteen Celestials of high rank, headed by Chan Ting Huen, the Special Envoy of the Emperor of China. Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Mier y Ochoa, the Mexican Minister to France, and the great Republic of Central America by Señor Medina.

Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and, in fact, practically every country in the world, was represented. The Pope sent a representative in the person of Monsignor Cesare Sambucetti, Titular Archbishop of Corinth and Canon of St. Mary Majoris. Prince Waldemar represented Denmark.

After Her Majesty had received the foreign representatives, she received a host of Indian princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who was assisted by his political aide-de-camp.

The envoys were conducted to Her Majesty's presence by the Queen's master of ceremonies, and were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FIGHTING IN DUBLIN STREETS.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS OVERCOME AND DEFEAT.

RATIONS TURNED DOWN.

Dublin, June 21.—At a meeting held here today, in connection with the Jubilee, a large banner was unfurled bearing the statement: "During Victoria's reign one and a half millions of people have starved in this island, three millions have been evicted and four millions have been compelled to emigrate."

A body of undergraduates who marched out from the University of Dublin to the meeting, were

Continued on Seventh Page.

ORDNANCE STORES BURNED.

A FIERCE FIGHT WITH FIRE IN THE NAVY YARD IN BROOKLYN.

BUILDING NO. 13 PARTIALLY DESTROYED—A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE WHICH ATTRACTED GREAT CROWDS—FIREBOATS, ENGINES AND BUCKET BRIGADES KEPT BUSY FOR HOURS—LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$60,000.

A lively fire broke out about 9:30 o'clock last evening in building No. 13, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which occupied the entire block between Second and Third sts. and Chauncey and Perry aves. The fire was fought vigorously by crews from the Brooklyn Fire Department, six hundred sailors from the ships now at the yard and three hundred marines, but the building was badly destroyed and all its contents seriously damaged. The estimated losses were \$50,000 on the building and \$40,000 on the contents, but it was impossible to get exact figures. There was no insurance on the property.

The first alarm was turned in by Policeman T. F. Conroy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who saw the blaze from York-st. He turned in the alarm at Hudson and York sts., and two more alarms were sent in in quick succession. At the same time Conroy gave the alarm to the marines at the York-st. gate.

Inside the yard Captain Sperry, of the equipment department, was the first to see the blaze. The fire bells were immediately sounded on board the Vermont, the Maine, the Indiana, the Detroit, and the monitors Puritan and the Terror.

After falling into their stations, the men picked up their buckets and rushed off in squads to the scene of the fire. They arrived about the time the fire engines rolled into their places. Nine engines responded to the alarm, but only four were able to work because of the scant supply of water. The fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boddy were called from their piers, and soon had streams at work on the fire, doing the lion's share of the work, and, according to Chief Engineer Dale and Fire Marshal Brymer, the entire building would have been destroyed had it not been for their efficiency. At one time the Boddy was supplying seven streams of water, the hose having been taken from the five engines not in use and attached to the boat.

GOOD WORK BY SAILORS.

The fire worked rapidly from the rear of the building through the top floor to the front, and descended to the second floor only in the rear. While the firemen were pouring water on the roof and into the upper windows the tars were working hard removing the stores from the ground floor. The work of the sailor boys was the most interesting feature of the fire exhibition. Clad only in their loose trousers and their blue jackets, many of them without caps or shoes, they rushed into the burning building, seized the large boxes and pieces of machinery and pulled them out amid showers of cinders and the steady downpour of dirty water from the floors above. In front of the building, while all this was going on, stood a bucket brigade ready for work at a minute's notice, but destined to have little to do in fighting the flames. Squads of marines were marching here and there, but they allowed the policemen to do most of the work of clearing the way for the firemen. This was not a difficult job, as only those were allowed to enter the yard who could show a good reason for being there.

Commodore Bunce was early on hand, clad in citizen's garb. He was consulted frequently by his officers, and held several conferences with Fire Marshal Brymer. He was also besieged by the reporters with questions as to the cause of the blaze, and, explaining the cause about it, he had little to say to them. Civil Engineer Menocal was also on hand, as were also the commanders of the warships and monitors.

The Navy Yard depends entirely on the city of Brooklyn for its fuel. The building No. 13 had only yesterday been equipped with a full set of fire apparatus, including hose and buckets, but none of these could be used last night.

Across Perry-ave, from building No. 13 is building No. 12, a low structure, containing 7,000 gallons of oil. Cinders from the burning building began to fall in showers on the roof of No. 12, and Fire Marshal Brymer immediately detailed two forces of men to keep the roof wet. The sailors also assisted here, forming a bucket brigade, and making ready to set upon the first flame that appeared. But the work of the firemen was also to keep the fire away from the building and its contents.

After working at the blaze for fully an hour the firemen gained control of it before it had done much damage to the roof. The roof fell in from end to end, and the top floor and part of the floor below it were completely eaten out. By 11:45 the fire was out, except for a feeble blaze here and there, but several lines of hose were kept trained on the ruins until midnight. The sailors were sent back to their quarters a squad at a time, and the extra details of marines were also relieved of duty, leaving the firemen and the regular night watch to keep watch.

MANY GUNS DESTROYED.

The building, which was of brick and three stories high, was erected between thirty-five and forty years ago. It was one of the largest in the yard, having a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 250 feet. On the ground floor were workshops, with supplies of various kinds, many of which were kept in large boxes. In one corner was a pile of empty wine barrels, and which were to have been shipped to Newport today. On the second and third floors was a vast quantity of ordnance stores of all kinds, including gun carriages.

Like the valuable articles probably were about three hundred and fifty six-millimeter 30-calibre Lee rifles, of the new Navy pattern. Captain O. P. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, had yesterday issued 325 of these rifles for immediate use, and 3,000 had been issued within the last ten days. The building contained also a lot of old guns recently exchanged for new ones by the Navy. The guns of the Alliance and other vessels, and many larger guns of the Hotchkiss, Gardner and Nordenfled patterns. On the top floor were supplies of small arms and equipment, including cartridges, knapsacks and other utensils, and a quantity of shavings and light wood made by the carpenters, who had been at work on cabinet work.

Like the Ellis Island fire, the blaze attracted attention all over the city. Several thousand people from the lower portion of the city, attracted either by the blaze or by the fire engines, rushed to the scene, and where they were held in check by the marines on guard. Those streets near the yard from which any view could be obtained of the fire were crowded for several blocks back, and the houses and yards in the neighborhood were covered and filled with sightseers.

There was some dispute as to whether there were any explosives in the building. Commodore Bunce and his subordinates declaring that there were absolutely nothing of the sort except such as may have been left there by the painters. Chief Dale of the Fire Department said that in the early part of the fire several small cartridges exploded. The rules of the Navy Department prohibit the storage of any explosives in the yard, and if a tub can come in with powder on board it is promptly ordered out of the yard. Some of the officers said that the only explosives in the yard last night were a few rifle cartridges at the Cob Dock.

Commodore Bunce said last night that the full investigation of the cause of the blaze would be ordered immediately. One question to be asked will be as to the whereabouts of the marine on guard near the building when the fire broke out. As far as could be learned last night he had no part in giving the alarm, while it was a general supposition that the first warning should have come from him.

FIRE! "UNEXCELLED FIREWORKS" ORDER BEFORE THE RUSH.

Depot, 9 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

KILLING FROST IN THIS STATE.

DAMAGE TO CROPS REPORTED FROM SULLIVAN AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES.

Middletown, N. Y., June 21.—There was a heavy frost in Sullivan County last night. Considerable damage was done to crops.

Rochester, June 21.—A dispatch to "The Post-Express" from Dansville says a heavy frost last night caused much damage to fruit and vegetables in that vicinity.

HANNA INSISTS ON LEADING.

A STORM BREWING IN TOLEDO ON THE EVE OF THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Toledo, Ohio, June 21 (Special).—Ohio Republicans are gathering for what promises to be a remarkable convention. Usually there is an animated contest for nominations. This time almost the entire ticket will be made up of renominations. Governor Bushnell has no opposition. Up to tonight there has been no opposition to the endorsement of Mr. A. Hanna as a candidate for Senator.

His speech is expected to be a question of platform there is no dispute except as to the order of resolutions. Some want to endorse extreme views, and others want no more than was adopted in the National Convention at St. Louis.

The convention will meet at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the army. Only a temporary organization will be effected on the spot. On the morning of the convention it is expected to embody the views of President McKinley. The convention's committee will meet to-morrow night, and in their work is the real interest of the gathering this year.

Senator Hanna, who has demanded an endorsement for Senator, wants also to control the entire campaign in the State. He is not willing to let Governor Bushnell name the chairman of the Executive Committee. There is some resentment among Bushnell's supporters, and to-night there is a threat that Hanna will not get a unanimous endorsement if he does not permit Bushnell to select Charles L. Kurtz as chairman. Kurtz was chairman last year. Kurtz arrived in Toledo to-night and is defying the crowd. Hanna's manner, it is said, is that Kurtz shall be turned down. It is threatened that Governor Bushnell will resign from the ticket if Kurtz is not rechosen.

BAR IRON PRICE ADVANCED.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY—EFFECT ON THE WAGE SCALE.

Pittsburg, June 21.—An advance of five cents per ton in bar iron was announced in iron and steel circles this morning. This is the first tendency toward recuperation that bar iron has shown for months. During the last few weeks prices reached almost the lowest level known in the history of the industry.

The advance noted to-day, although small, is of extreme importance, coming as it does on the eve of the conference on the bar iron wage scale. A few more such movements would be of material aid to the Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association, and would go a great way toward influencing the manufacturers to look with favor on the request for last year's wages.

RAILWAY SHOPS ON FULL TIME.

Minneapolis, June 21.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad shops in this city, which have been running on reduced time since November last, are to run on full time beginning next Monday. About two thousand workmen are affected by the orders just issued, and the payroll will be increased from \$2,000 to \$40,000 monthly.

DR. DAVID H. GREER FOR BISHOP.

LIKELY TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY AS COADJUTOR TO THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, June 21 (Special).—An adjourned session of the 16th annual Episcopal Convention of the Rhode Island Diocese will be held to-morrow at the Church of the Redeemer for the purpose of electing a Bishop coadjutor to assist the aged and infirm Bishop Clark. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New York, formerly of Grace Church, Providence, will in all probability be elected, although there are several other candidates. Dr. Greer is the choice of a majority of the laymen, and thirty votes from the clergy are claimed for him. The candidate next in favor is the Rev. Charles H. Brent, of St. Stephen's Church, Boston. Dr. Brent is a High Churchman.

A RACE FOR A DROWNING WOMAN.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE BY A POLICEMAN'S INTERFERENCE.

Policeman Michael Donlan, of the East Twenty-second station, last night bravely plunged into the East River and rescued a woman who had tried to kill herself. She is Dora Miller, who had tried to kill herself. She is Dora Miller, who had tried to kill herself. She is Dora Miller, who had tried to kill herself.

After a while screams were heard, and the crowd was aroused. As the rescuer pulled alongside of the would-be suicide she spoke to them in German, begging to be left alone, saying, "I have had enough. Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die."

After a while screams were heard, and the crowd was aroused. As the rescuer pulled alongside of the would-be suicide she spoke to them in German, begging to be left alone, saying, "I have had enough. Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die." She begged, "Please let me die."

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